ACC NR: AR7004853

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/010/G032/G032

AUTHOR: Kudinova, K. G.; Kazanskaya, L. N.; Rabinovich, Ye. M.; Korchagin, M. T. Mishananakin, Ye. N.

Korchagin, M. I.; Mishnayevskiy, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigation of possibility of coarsening the grain size of titanium

powder by gas absorption

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 10G230

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo stali i splavov i vliyeniye obrabotki na ikh svoystva.

Tula, 1965, 50-53

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium powder, grain size, reduction

ABSTRACT: Titanium powder with a grain size of \$\sum_45\mu\$ has the optimum gas absorbing capacity. In order to coarsen titanium powder by reducing titanium oxide with calcium, a finished powder of titanium metal with a grain size of \$\leq 10 \times \text{was added to the charge as the finished crystallization centers. By adding up to 8% titanium powder to the charge, the yield of the coarse-grained fraction of the reduced titanium increases up to 48%; further additions of titanium

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UDC: 621, 762, 2, 001:669, 295

ACC NR: AR7004856

metal to the charge will only slightly increase the coarse-grained fraction. The titanium powder obtained meets the requirements of the State Technical Specifications for Ferrous Metallurgy, (ChMTU-987-63. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. B. Neshpor. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 2/2

ACC NRI ARG035416

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/009/G023/G023

AUTHOR: Shishkhanov, T. S.; Rabinovich, Ye. M.; Kudinova, K. G.; Sariadi, F. S.; Kazanskaya, L. N.

TITLE: Reduction of titanium-hydride with increased hydrogen content

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9G167

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo stali i splavov i vliyaniye obrabotki na nikh svoystva. Tula, 1965, 31-35

TOPIC TAGS: titanium compound,

metal hydride, chemical reduction, hydra-

tion

ABSTRACT: Titanium powder reduced by Ca hydride (IMTU 987-63), titanium sponge TG-00 produced by a magnesium-thermal process (MRTU-14 no. 19-64), and electrolytic iron produced by the method of dissolved anodes, were all hydrated with H_0 of 99.99% purity containing $\leq 0.003\%$ of O_0 and ≤ 0.2 g/m³ of moisture. The optimal hydration condition was determined, namely hydration temperature 650°, soaking at this temperature, flow of H_0 of H_0 of H_0 in the end of absorption, and cooling in air at a flow of H_0 in $H_$

SUB CODE: 11, 07

Card 1/1

UDC:--669-295-4

EMP(a)/EMT(m)/EMA(d)/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(z)/EMP(b) IJP(c) ACCESSION NR: AT5022892 JD/HW UR/2776/65/000/043/0099/0108 Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Golubeva, L. S.; Shchegoleva, R AUTHOR: A.; Kudinova, K. G. Investigation of the properties and production conditions of nichrome TITLE: powder SOURCE: Hoscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-iasledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metal-lurgii Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 99-108 15 44: TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, powder alloy, nonmetallic inclusion, sintering, solid solution, twinning, heat resistant alloy, resistivity ABSTRACT: In view of the deviations observed in the technological properties of the products fabricated from the powder of Kh20N80 hichrome alloy prepared by the method of the combined reduction of metal oxides with CaH, developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Perrous Metallurgy, the authors performed a thorough investigation of the parameters of the process. Gas analyses and metallographic examinations established that nichrome powders obtained at Curd

L 2679-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

oxide-reduction temperatures of 900-1100°C (for 6 hr) contain a considerable amount of non-metallic inclusions, associated with the higher content of oxygen. This condition is corrected (the oxygen content is reduced to the required minimum of 0.4% and the microstructure becomes homogeneous) by raising to 1175°C the reduction temperature and performing reduction for 6-8 hr (6 hr for 219-mm diameter retort and 8 hr for 273-mm diameter retort). However, while the powder prepared at 1175°C for 6-8 hr displays the optimal compactibility, its sinterability is much lower than in powders prepared at lower reduction temperatures (900-1100°C), which evidently is attributable to the activizing effect of oxygen as well as to granulometric composition. Since, the oxygen content may not exceed 0.04%, it appears that sinterability can be improved only by altering the granulometric composition of the powder. This composition can be regulated within broad limits by pulverizing the sinter (pulp) for 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2 hr. To evaluate its quality, the powdered-metal nichrome prepared on the basis of the above improvements was subjected to heat treatment and cold working and tested for physical properties. Specimens compacted under a pressure of 6.0-6.8 tons/cm2 and sintered at the maximum temperature (1375°C) were found to display the highest ultimare strength and plasticity / Wire of 0.5-2.0 mm diameter fabricated from sintered briquets displays, following its heat treatment (water quenching from

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

870°C), physical properties as high as those of standard nichrome wire. Following its sintering, as well as following its forging in the temperature range 1000-1200°C, the powdered-metal nichrome has the monophase structure of a nickel-base solid solution with grain boundaries clearly revealed by etching. Following its annealing at 800 or 900°C the nichrome displays the typical structure of nickel austenita; the grain orientation changes and a large number of twins appears. In addition to their high heat resistance and resistance to oxidation at high temperatures, the products fabricated from such nichrome powder display a high resistivity (1.07-1.12 ohm-mm²/m). Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 tables.

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ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 124, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

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EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD L 2682-66 UR/2776/65/000/0043/0135/0139 ACCESSION NR: AT5022897 Teplenko, V. G.; Kudinova, K. G.; Shishkhanov, T. S. AUTHOR: Production technology of the hydrides of titanium and calcium TITLE: SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metal-14,55 lurgy), 135-139 TOPIC TAGS: hydride, titanium, calcium, powder metallurgy, hydrogen ABSTRACT: Techniques for the production of CaH2 and TiH2, developed by the Laboratory of Powder Metallurgy, Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, are described. Normally, CaH2 is produced in the following sequence: crushing of 45-50 kg blocks of double-distilled calcium metal into small (~150 mm) lumps of arbitrary shape by means of a 50-ton hydraulic press; charging of these lumps (which weigh ~2 kg each) into a stainless steel retort which is then hermetically covered; evacuation of air from the retort, connection of the retort to a water supply line via a rotameter; and placement of the retort in a furnace heated to 600°C. Within 30-40 min afterward the period of rapid Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022897

absorption of hydrogen by calcium sets in, following the reaction:

 $Ca + H_2 = CaH_2 + 195.1 \text{ kilo-joules (46.6 kcal/mole)}.$

Since the reaction between Ca and H₂ is known to occur more completely at 300-400°C than at 800°C, the temperature of saturation with H₂ was experimentally reduced to 400-500°C on directly charging the entire calcium-metal block into the retort without first crushing the calcium. To reduce the amount of fused CaH₂, the consumption of H₂ in the subsequent experiments was lowered to 1.5 m³/hr. Ultimately, it was thus found possible to increase the yield of acceptable CaH₂ to 98%, while increasing the burden per retort to two 45-50 kg blocks of Ca metal. This new technique dispenses with the preliminary crushing of Ca blocks. As for TiH₂ it is produced with the same equipment as above. The titanium subjected to saturation with H₂ is taken in the form of either powder or sponge (wastes of the thermal reduction of magnesium). It was experimentally established that the process of the saturation of Ti with H₂ in the furnace can be safely reduced from 6 to 1 hr and, further, that adjusting the saturation temperature to 500°C and the rate of delivery of hydrogen to 4 m³/hr makes it possible greatly to increase

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022897

furnace productivity and reduce power consumption. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 124, IE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

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Card

SOCHAVA, V.B., otv. red.; KROTOV, V.A., prof., otv.red.; GERASIMOV, I.P., akad., red.; POKSHISHEVSKIY, V.V., prof. red.; RIKHTER, G.D., prof., red.; VOROB'YEV, V.V., kand.geogr.nauk, red.; KUDINOVA, L.I., red.; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, Ye.S., red.; SEPPING, N.G., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Geographical problems of Siberia and the Far East; results of the First Scientific Conference of the Geographers of Siberia and the Far East] Problemy geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka; itogi Pervogo nauchnogo soveshchaniia geografov Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:5)

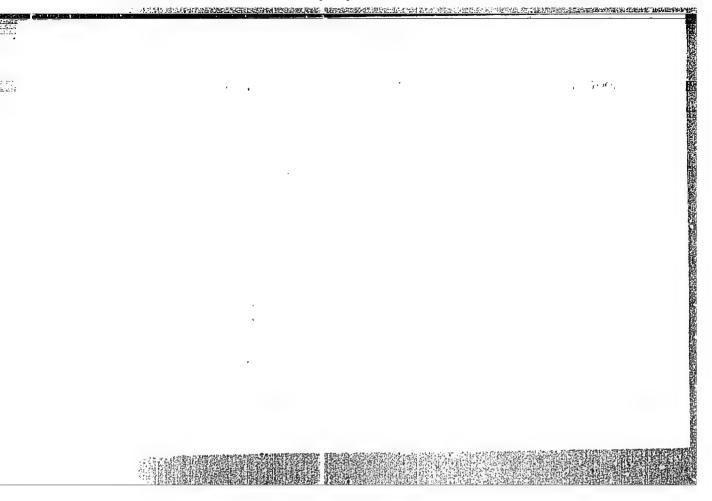
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirakoya otdalaniya. Institut geografii Sibiri i Dal'nago Vostoka. 2. Chlan-korraspondent AN SSSR (for Sochava)

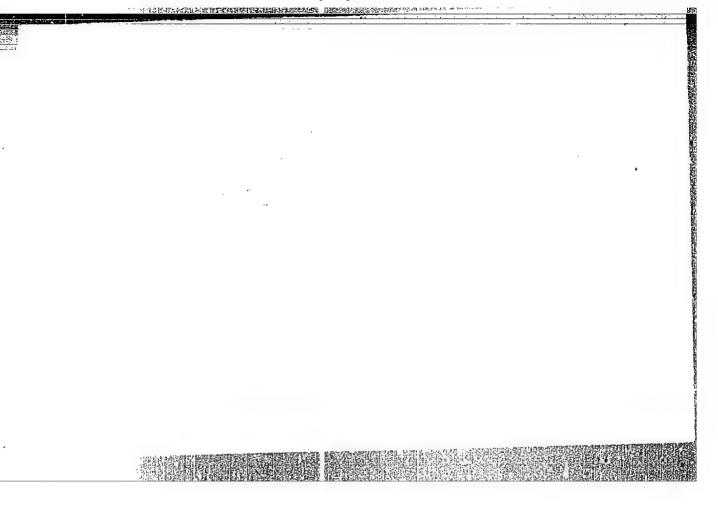
(Siberia--Geography) (Soviet Far Rast--Geography)

KUZNETSOV, Yu.A.; HAKAROV, A.A.; MELENT'YEV, L.A.; MERCEIKOV,
A.P.; MEKRASOV, A.S.; TSVETKOV, N.I.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.A.;
MAKAROVA, A.S.; KARFOV, V.G.; MANGUROV, Yu.V.; LYROV,
Yu.P.; KHRILEV, L.S.; TSVETKOVA, L.A.; VOYTSEKHOVSKAYA,
G.V.; YEFTMOV, N.T.; LEVENTAL', G.B.; KHAHAYEV, V.A.;
BELYAYEV, L.S.; GAMM, A.Z.; KARTELEV, B.G.; KRUMM, L.A.;
LIOPO, T.N.; GVIRKUNOV, N.N.; LRUZHHLIN, I.P.;
KONOVALENKO, Z.P.; KHAH'YANOVA, N.V.; SHVARTSÆRG, A.I.;
NIKOROV, A.P.; STARIKOV, L.A.; POPYRIN, L.S.; PSHEHICHENOV,
N.N.; TROSHINA, G.M.; CHEL'TSOV, M.B.; SVETLOV, K.S.;
SUMAROKOV, S.V.; TAKAYSHVILI, M.K.; TOLMACHEVA, N.I.;
KHASILEV, V.Ya.; KOSHELEV, A.A.; KUDINOVA, L.I., red.

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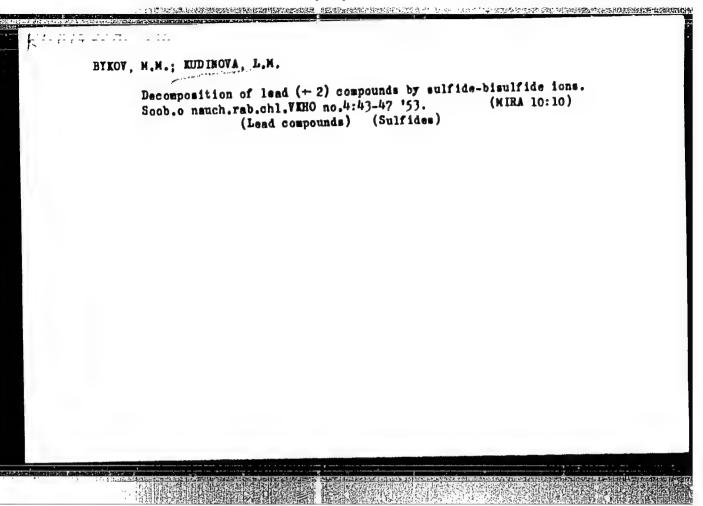
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirakoya otdalaniya. Energetichaskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Ali SSSR (for Melent'yev).





"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2



MAL KOVA, D. G.; KUDINOVA, M. D.

Textile Fabrics - Testing

Testing fabrics for resistance to fraying of threads. Tekst. prom. 12 No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

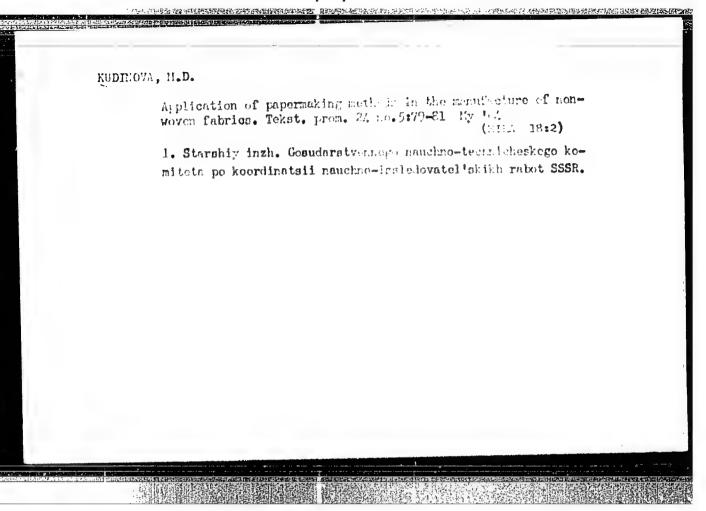
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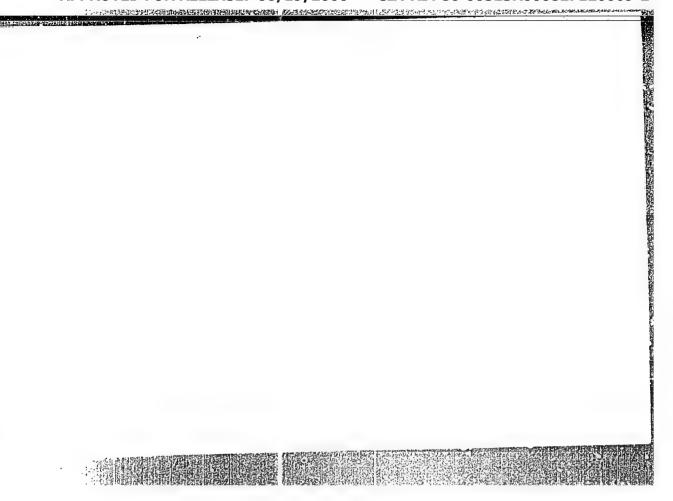
KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; SMETANKINA, N.P.; BELOGOLOVINA, G.N.; CPRYA, V.Ya.; KUDINOVA, M.A.

Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with a hydrocarbon bridge between silicon atoms. Part 7: Certain properties of a acetylene hydrocarbons with ethylene and phenylene bridges between silicon atoms. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1636-1639 S 165. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

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EUDINOVA, M.K.

D-amino acid content in cell hydrolysates of the thyrothricinproducing organism (Bacillus brevis Dubos) and the gramicidinproducing organism (Bacillus brevis var. G-B) [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:33-36 N-D 158. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i ochistki novykh antibiotikov Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR. (BACILLUS.

brevis, D-amino acids in hydrolysates in Dubos & G-B strains (Rus))

(AMINO ACIDS, metab.

D-amine acids in Bacillus brevis Dubos & G-B strains (Rus))

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-124-

"。"我这种,他的自己都是<mark>被国际的国际,但是否把他们的经验的</mark>,那么是是的的,这个是不是,这个人也不是一个,这个人也是一个,这个人的,他们是这种的,也是是这种的,

BRASHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; LAVROVA, M.F.; USPENSKAYA, T.A.

Isolation and properties of monomycin. Antibiotiki 5 no.416-10 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novych antibiotikov AMN SSSR. (ANTIBIOTICS)

KUDINOVA, M. K., MURAYEVA, L. I., and BRAZZNIKOVA, M. G. (USSR)

"Chemical Nature of the Antibiotic Monogypin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

BRASHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; TROFILEYEVA, R.N.

A study of the decomposition products of monomycin. Biokhimiia 26 no.3:4/8-453 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of New Antibiotics, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow. (ANTIBIOTICS)

BRAZHITKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.

Hydrolysis of some antibiotics and their decomposition products in the presence of ion-exchange resins. Antibiotiki 8 no.7: (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

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BRAZHILIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Sequence of amino group substitution in monomycin and its relation to the biological action. Antibiotiki 9 no.1:13-17 Ja *64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SESR, Moskva.

KUDIM VA, M.K.; I OVCHARGVA, I.N.; PROBHLYAKOVA, V.V.; PROZOROVSKAYA, N.A.; BRAZHNIROVA, M.G.

Isolation, purification and study of the physicochemical properties of antineoplastic antibiotics of the encaline group. Antibiotiki 10 no.6: 488-496 Je 165. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva,

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19. (1) 1870年通過的研究的地域在全国特别的特别的特别,更多关系的特别的地域是这个人的"这个人的"的"这个人的"的"有"一个人的开始主义的现代的大概在全国电影的特别。**企业和美国的**特别的

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; ZIMENKOVA, L.P., BIBIKOVA, M.V.

Some physiological characteristics of Staphylococcus and Bacterium paracoli mutants with an oxidation defect. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.4:587-592 Jl-Ag *64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut pe isyakaniyu novýkh antibietikov AMN SSSR.

。 1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1970年,1

ACC NR: AT6024977 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/C AUTHOR: Kudinova, N. I.; Romanov, V. V. ORG: none	000/0347/0353 38 B+1
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitny cheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblast khimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and stelectrochemistry). Moscow, Nauka, 1965, 347-353 TOPIC TAGS: brittleness, stress corrosion, chromium steel, nupture attensity attal and continued to be determined the nature of the decrease of the study was to determine the nature of the decrease of the stress-rupture strength of a metal (1khi3 ohromium steel) under conditions are due to stress corrosion cracking, and hydrogen brittleness is basically polarizing current was studied in 0.1 N H ₂ SQ, (containing 4 g/1 Na ₂ S as the tion stimulator) at room temperature. The brittle failure of 1khi3 steel under the stress corrosion cracking and to be completely unrel chromium steels in acid media is related to hydrogen brittleness is considered to a plot of the rate of brittle failure of the metal versus the density conditions. A plot of the rate of brittle failure of the metal versus the density	tudies in //Kh/3 pase in the where fail- possible. insity of the hydrogena- nder stress ated to the
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Card 2/2	2 51g						

TARASOVA, L.N.; ROMANOV, V.V.; KUDINOVA, N.I.

Study of the pitting corrosion of a metal under stress by means of the modeling method. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.10;2285-2290 0 '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KUDINOVA, N.I.; ROMANOV, V.V.

Effect of polarization on the corrosion cracking of brans in a mercury medium. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2465-2469 N 163. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"

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Kudinova, N i and romanov, V V

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AUTHORS:

Influence of the corresive medium on the characteristic shape of the polarization curve in the stress

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corresion of actals

PERIODICAL:

Churnal prikladnov khimii, v 34, no. 8, 1961.

1825-1829

TLMT: The purpose of the present investigation was to ascertain the influence of the degree of aggressiveness of the corrosive measurement on the characteristic shape of the polarization curve. The material used in the study was mandard V95 alloy sneet, 1.5 mm thick, having the following chemical composition (weight 3): 6 m, 2.3 Mg, 1.7 Cm, 0.4 km, 0.2 pr, remainder at the specimens were cut in the direction of rolling and had the shape usually used for stress corrosion specimens. They were first annealed at 460 - 480° for 3 hours, and then water quenched and artificially aged at 1.20° for 4 hours (with subsequent cooling in air). The working surface

Card 1/4

7/080/61/034/008/013/018 7204/7305

Influence of the corrosive medium

of the specimens was then grown with a copy paper than to grade to 14, after which they were degreated and seemed for D minutes in a solution consisting of 6 s HRO3 - 1 har 07 rinsed, dried with allver paper and placed in a desicuator for 18 - 20 hours. The prepared specimens were then transferred to glass tumblers through an opening in the bottom, in which they were held in position ov means of split rubber bungs, which hermetically sealed the tumblers line tumblers had double valls between which thermostatically controlled liquid was circulated - Solutions of $0_2 \, \, \mathrm{G}_4 + \mathrm{Na} \, \, \mathrm{l}$ of the following concentrations were chosen as the correlative median 0.1 N H2 +4 35 g/1 Na 1, 0.3 N H2:04 + 35 g/1 Na 1, 0.5 N H2:04 + 35 $\sqrt{1}$ Na 1. Polarization was produced by means of accumulator cells wire forming a uniform loop round the working portion of each specimen was used as the auxiliary electrode. The non-working surface and the grips were insulated by means of Br-2 glue as far down as 5 mm below the water line. Tensile screases were set up in the metal by means of uniterial pulling of the specimen in a V2-8 machine and for the initial state were equal to 43 kg/mm² The investiga-

Card 2/4

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Influence of the corrosive medium.

5/080/01/034/008/013**/01**8 5204/0305

tion was carried out at 30°. The temperature was controlled by means of an ultrasensitive thermostat The rate of corrosion of the alloy in the solutions investigated was determined gravimetrically at time intervals of 2 hours. The following were studied. 1) influence of aggressiveness of the corrosive medium on the shape of the characteristic rolarization curve in the stress corrosion of the metals; 2) influence of a change in acid concentration of the testing solution on the magnitude of the protective current in the stress corrosion of alloy V95; 3) influence of change in acid concentration of the above solution on the rate of corrosion of alloy V 95. It was found that in the absence of polarization, an increase in the concentration of sulphuric acid from 0 1 - 0 5 N increases the rate of cracking of the metal by a factor of five. The relationship between sulphuric acid concentration and magnitude of protective current in stress corrosion cracking of alloy V95 is linear (the protective current density is that at which corrosion cracking does not set in for a period 5 times longer than in the same solution in the absence of polarization) The stresses appear to be able to participate independently in the destruction or metals by

Card 3/4

5/080/61/034/008/013/018 D204/D305

是一种,我们是自己的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的人的人

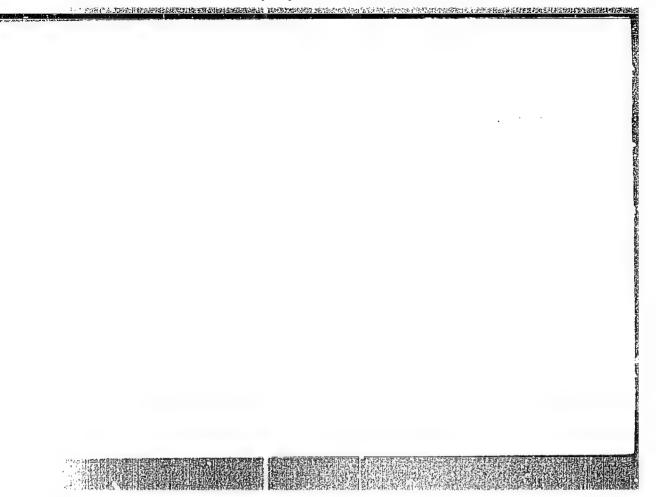
Influence of the corrosive medium,

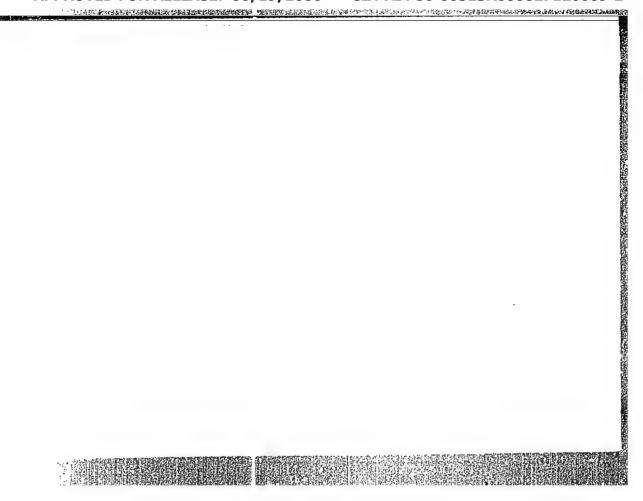
causing mechanical micro-disruptions or the lattice. In: latter are probably responsible for the high rate of cracking, for the influence of the plasticity of the metal on the rate of cracking and for certain other phenomena. There are 3 tigures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

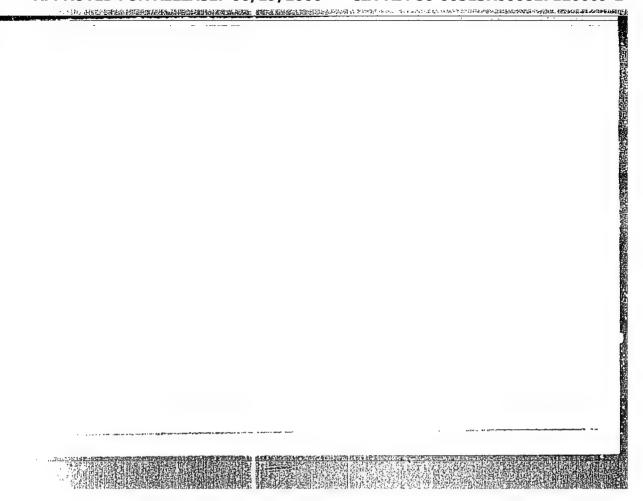
SUBMITTED

October 28, 1960

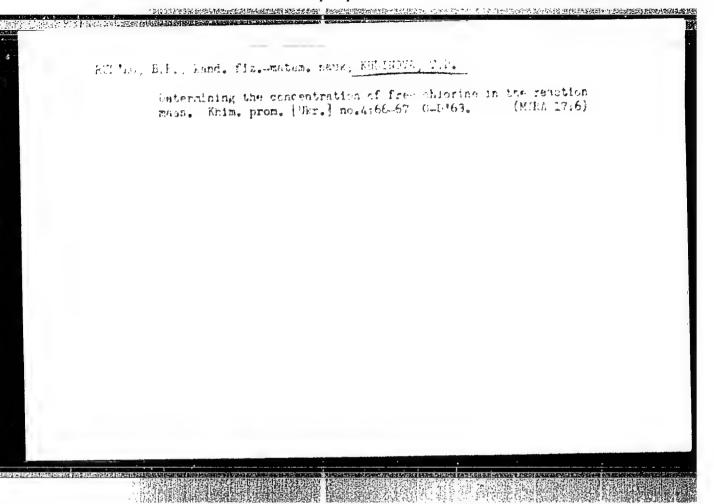
Card 4/4





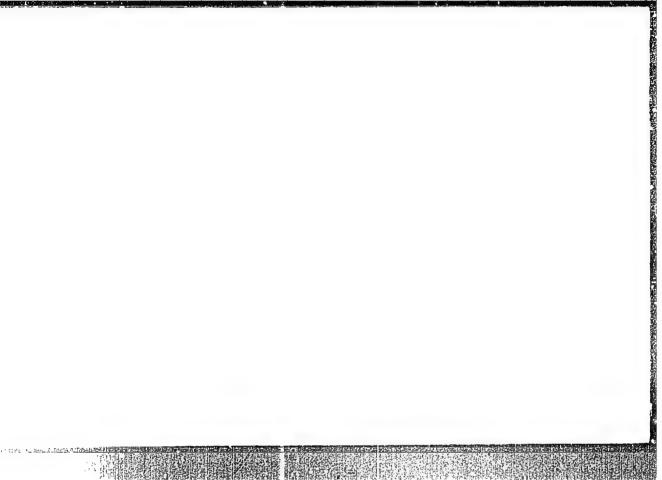


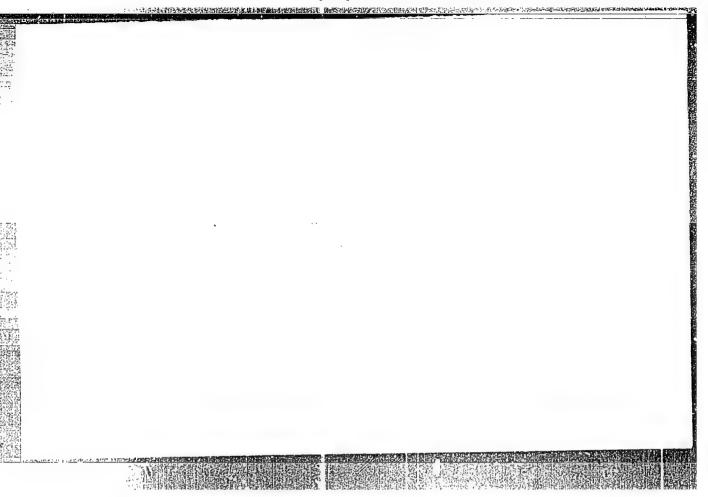
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LEVITSKIY, L.M., doktor med.nauk; YEGOROV, M.H., prof.; KUDINOVA, T.I.;
       LIBERMAN, A.B.; ZIKEYEVA, V.K. (Moskva)
       Associated antibiotic and distetic therapy in chronic infectious
       angiocholocystitis [with summary in English]. Klin.med. 37 no.2:
                                                          (MIRA 12:3)
       79-87 7 159.
       1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (zav. - prof. F.K. Men'shikov)
       Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
       prof. O.P. Molchanova).
                (CHOLECYSTITIS, therapy,
                     antibiotics & diet ther. in chronic infect. angio-
                     cholocystitis (Rus))
                (BILE DUCTS, dis.
                     chronic infect. angiocholecystitis, antibiotic &
                     dist ther. (Rus))
                (ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use,
                     chronic infect. angiocholocystitis, with diet ther. (Rus))
                (DIETS, in var. dis.
                     chronic infect. angiocholecystitis, with antibiotics
                     (Rus))
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GOZHENKO, N.A. [Hothenko, N.A.]; KUDINOVA, T.F., PUDING D.A. kand.fit.matem.neuk

Petermining chlorine and carbon disulfide impurities in carbon tetrachloride, Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.li60-61 Jaum. 165. (MIRA 18:4)





PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5491

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii.

Astronomicheskiy yezhegodnik SSSR na 1962 g. (Astronomical Yearbook of the USSR for 1962) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. 647 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: M. F. Subbotin, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for astronomers and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: The Astronomical Yearbook of the USSR for 1962 has been compiled in accordance with changes proposed by the International Astronomical Union to member organizations at its meeting in 1958. In addition to usual

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Astronomical Yearbook (Cont.)

SOV/5491

information on the Sun, Moon, Earth, and planets, the Yearbook contains the ephemerides of the lunar crater Moesting A, which until 1560 were published by the Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch, (Berlin Astronomical Yearbook], and whose regular publication has now been undertaken by the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the USSR at the request of the Union's Committee on Ephemerides. The solar, lunar, and planetary coordinates in the Yearbook are based on data supplied by the British Nautical Almanac as stipulated by the Astronomical Union. The material in the Yearbook was compiled and prepared by the following scientists: computation of ephemerides of the lunar crater Moesting A on high-speed computer HEMS at the Vychialitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR (Computer Center AS USSR) - D. K. Kulikov, reduction of solar and lunar ephemerides - A.G. Mal'kova and G.A. Mazing; computa tion of nutation on high-speed computer BEMS - D.V. Zagrebin, O.M. Gromova and A. Ya. Faletova; computation of reduction values of visible positions of ten-day and near-polar stars - M. B. Zheleznyak and M. A. Furseako; preparation of original data on visible positions of ten-day and near-polar stars -

Card-3/16

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Astronomical Yearbook (Cont.)

SOV/5461

E. A. Mitrofanova (in charge), Q. M. Gromoya, G. A. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya, G. M. Poznyak, K. G. Shumikhina, and P. A. Gutkina; heliocentric coordinates of the large planets - Q.M. Gromova, A.G. Mal'kova; reduction values (trigonometric system) - E. A. Mitrofanova, and K. G. Shumikhina; mean positions of stars - E. A. Mitrofanova, M. B. Zheleznyak, O. M. Gromova, K.G. Shumikhina, M.A. Fursenko; solar and lunar eclipses -E. A. Mitrofanova, M. A. Fursenko; planetary configurations - E. A. Mitrofanova, O. M. Gromova; ephemerides for physical solar observations - P. A. Gutkina, T.T. Mashinskaya; ephemerides for physical lunar observations -G. A. Mazing, P. A. Gutkina, K. G. Shumikhina; ephemeriles of the illumination of the discs of Mercury and Venus - T. I. Mashinskaya, G. M. Poznyak; ephemerides for physical observations of Mars - G. M. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya; ephemerides for physical observations of Jupiter - T. I. Mashinskaya, E. A. Mitrofanova; Saturn's rings - G. A. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya; sunrise and sunset - A. I. Frolova; rising and setting of the moon - P. A. Gutking and K. G. Shumikhina; altitudes and azimuths of the Polar Star - A. G. Mal'kova

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	and K.G. Shumikhina; table for determining latitude by Polar Star - K.G. Shumikhina and P.A. Gutkina; prepared for publication - V.G. Kudinova; review and edition of D.K. Kulikov. There are no references.	aratica of manuscriet		
	TABLE OF CONTENTS;		•	
	Foreword	3		
	Times of the Year. Some Constants	5		
	Ephemerides of the Sun	6		
	Orthogonal Equatorial Coordinates of the Sun (1962, 0)	22		
	Orthogonal Equatorial Coordinates of the Sun (1950. 0)	30		
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When becomposition Mechanism of Benzoyl Perc Solvents," S. R. Rafikov and V. S. Kudinovs, Chem Sci, Acad Sci Kaz SSR, Alma-Ata "DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 987-990 "Dan sissement of benzoyl peroxide was studied zeno and ethyl alc. It was found that the issue of the decompn depends on the solvent. Vents which are incapable of reacting with the oxide group, the decompn is thermal, while wents which are capable of reacting with the beautied group, the decompn is one of simple change of radicals temps below that of there compn. The kinetics and chain mechanisms of decompn are discussed in detail. The inhib action of hydrogninone is explained. Prese Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov 25 Apr 52.	
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KUDIKCVA, V. J.

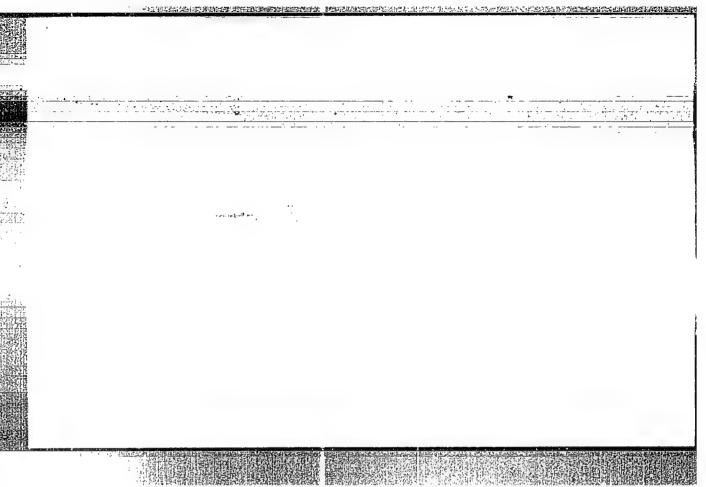
Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Kazan' SSR, Aima-Ata, 1953

Dissertation: "Reactions of Benzoyl Peroxide in Various Media"

SO: Referativny/ Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1:53 (W/29:55, 26 Apr 54)

RAFIKOV, S.R.; KUDINOVA, V.S. Oxidation of organic compounds. Part 6. Decomposition of benzogl peroxide in benzene. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR no.123:54-69 '53.

(Benzoyl peroxide)



KUDINGVA, V. S. SUVOROV, B.V., RAFIKOV, S.R., . . AUTHOR KUDINOVA, V.S., KHMURA, M.I., 20-2-31/67
On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Methyl Alcohol 20-2-31/67 TITLE Formaldhyde and Formic Acid in the Vapour phase in the Presence of Tin Vanadate. (O mekhani zme okislitel'nykh prevrashcheniy meti lovogo spirta formaldegi da i mirav'incy kisloty v parovoy faze v prisutstvii Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 355-357, PERIODICAL (U.S.S.R.) Reviewed 7/1957 Received 6/1957 On the occasion of oxidation of alkyl benzols in the vapour phase ABSTRACT on vanadium catalysts a considerable quantity of compounds of relatively small molecules develops as by-products. Formaldehyde, carbon monoxide and -dioxide among them develop the main products. The formation mechanism and further transformations of these "splinters" are in sufficiently investigated (methanol, formic acid and others would be expected espectially on the occasion of oxidation of the benzol homologies with an isopropyl group). The present particulars indicate that the lowest aliphate alcohols are the most unsteady ones. Larger quantities of corresponding aldehydes and products of a complete combution develop from them by oxidation. The yield of acids is small, allegely because of its unsteadiness under these conditions. Oxidation was carried out in a dis-Card 1/3

the Althresingerstationality leases theorem a com-

On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Hethyl Alcohol, Formaldehyde and Formic acid in the Vapour Phase in the Presence of Tin Vanadate.

charge plant(1100 mm lenght, 21 mm of diameter). The results of experiments with methanol showed that it completely enters into the reaction already at a temperature of 3100. The main products were: formaldehyde and carbon monoxide, the latter obviously as decomposition product of formaldehyde. This is confirmed by the results of the oxidation of formaldehyde itself. Moreover, illustation 1 shows that, on the occasion of formic acid, up to 40% CO2 develop whereas in th case of methanol and formalushyde its share does not exceed 10%. This demonstrated that formic acid cannot be looked upon as necessary by-product of a complete oxidation of methanol and formaldehyde. Obviously here the reaction proceels in several directions. Also the residual oxidation of carbon monoxide is here outof the question as the reaction of tin vanadite at a temperature of 410° proceeds only slowly. According to the peroxide- and chain-theory it is possible to suppose a general scheme of oxidation of methanol(and formaldehyde) (reaction II) based on the results obtained. For the purpose of an additional testing of this scheme, it was interesting to investigate the oxidation of methanol under comparable conditions, however under presence of ammonia. As expected up to 90% cyano-hy-

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THE PERSON NAMED IN On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Methyl Alcohol, Formaldehyde and Formic Acid in the Vapour Phase in the Presence of Tin Vnadate. 20-2-31/67

drogen developed on this occasion, probably by formamide. Ammonia (3-5 g per 1 g initial matter) did not effect any essential modifications of the HCN. CO does not react with ammoniant the experimental temperature either. It is characteristic that on the occasion of interaction between formic acid and ammonia under similar conditions the HCN-yield does not exceed 50%. So the high HCN- yield cannot be caused by the intermediate formation of formic acid. The results of these latter experiments thus confirm (under the given experimental conditions) the above transformations of methanol and formaldehyde following each other. (2 illustrations, 16 citations from publications)

ASSOCIATION

Institute for Chemical Science of the Academy of Science of the

U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY

ARBUZOV, B.A., Member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED

29.9.1956

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Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KIDINOVA, V.S.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; SUVOHOV, B.V.; KHMURA, M.I.

Oxidation of organic compounds. Report No. 20: Effect of water addition on catalytic oxidation of aromatic compounds in the gaseous phase. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.2:56-61 *59.

(Aromatic compounds) (Oxidation)

507/153-2-:-27/32 Suvorov, B. V., Rafikov, S. R., Khmura, M. T., Kudinova, V. S., 5(1,3) AUTHORS: Kostromin, A. S. Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence From Dialkyl Benzenes and Torgene Hydrocarbons TITLSE Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 4, PP 614 - 618 (USSR) PERICUICAL: Aromatic dinitriles are promising raw materials for the production of phthalic acids and diamines of the aliphatic-aromatic ABSTRACT: and alicyclic sequence. These again are the initial products for the production of polyesters and polyamides (Ref 1). The latter, however, can be directly obtained from dinitriles by their interaction with secondary and tertiary highly molecular alcohols (Ref 2). Hence the great interest in the new ways of producing dinitriles of various structures. After giving a survey of publications (Refs 3,4) the authors state that they have been dealing with the catalytic ammonolysis of organic compounds for years (Refs 5-7). With regard to their task of synthesizing dinitriles they pay special attention to the ammonolysis of dialkyl benzenes especially in the presence of air. The apparatus Card 1/ 3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"

Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence SOV/155-2-4-27/32 From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

used for this purpose is filled with a granulated catalyst. Mixed catalysts of oxides of vanadium, tin, titanium, and some other elements with varying valence proved to be most effective. p-Kylene is the most accessible and promising raw material in the synthesis of dinitrile of terephthalic acid. Hence its transformations were investigated most thoroughly. Figure 1 shows the qualitative composition and the quantitative conditions of the reaction products of a characteristic experimental series. Hence it appears that oxidative ammonolysis yields a very complicated scale of substances. The main products, however, are the dimitrile and p-tolunitrile required. The composition of the reaction products greatly depends on the reaction conditions. The process can be directed to the special formation of any product by the choice of the respective reaction products. The structure of the initial product is also of importance. In addition to p-xylene, other p-dialkyl benzenes as well as hydroaromatic and terpene hydrocarbons underwent the reaction mentioned. All of them yielded terephthalic-acid dinitrile, and may thus be considered a source of reserve raw materials. Dinitriles of isophthalic and o-phthalic acid are

Card 2/3

/ Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence SOV/153-2-4-27/32

very interesting. In addition to xylylene diamines (for the production of high-melting, fiber-forming polyamides), other valuable compounds can be obtained; orthoisomer (for phthalocyanine dyes (Ref 9), for refractory varnishes and glasses). Their yield exceeded 50%. The ammonolysis mentioned can also take place without oxygen (Ref 3), but the yield of dinitriles remains small (5-10%) (Fig 2). Aromatic aldehydes and acids react readily with ammonia under similar conditions and give intrile yields close to theoretical ones (Ref 10), a report on synthesis of Little Products for the Production of High Polymers" which There are 2 figures and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR)

Card 3/3

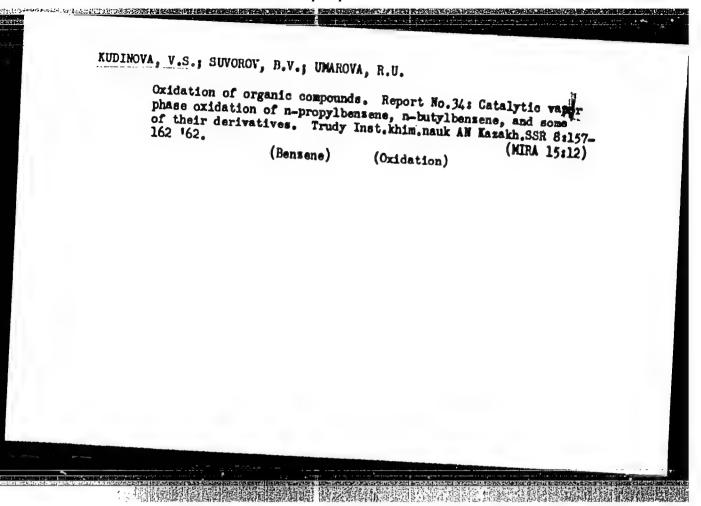
个个性,但是否可能是由这种种的,我们就是不是这种的,我们就是这种人,我们就是这个人的人,这个人,这个人的人的,这个人的人们的,也是这一个人的,我们就是这种人的**,这个人的**

KUDINOYA, V.S.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; SAGINTAYEVA, K.D.; SUVOROV, B.V.

Role of water vapors in the reactions of the vapor-phase catalytic oxidation of aromatic compounds. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2313-2318 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

I. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Aromatic compounds) (Oxidation)-- (Water vapor)

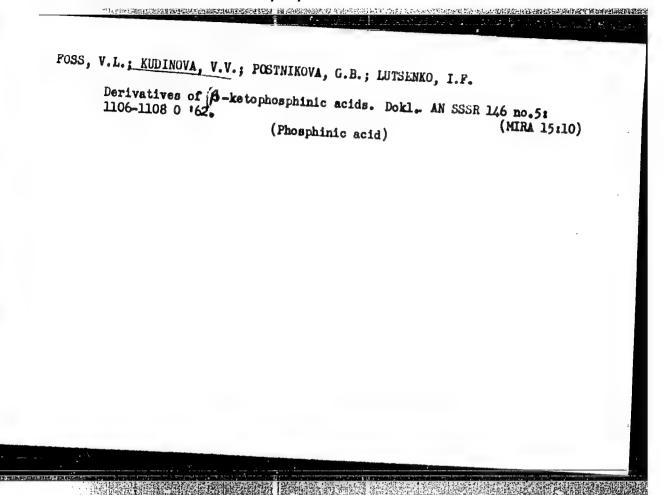
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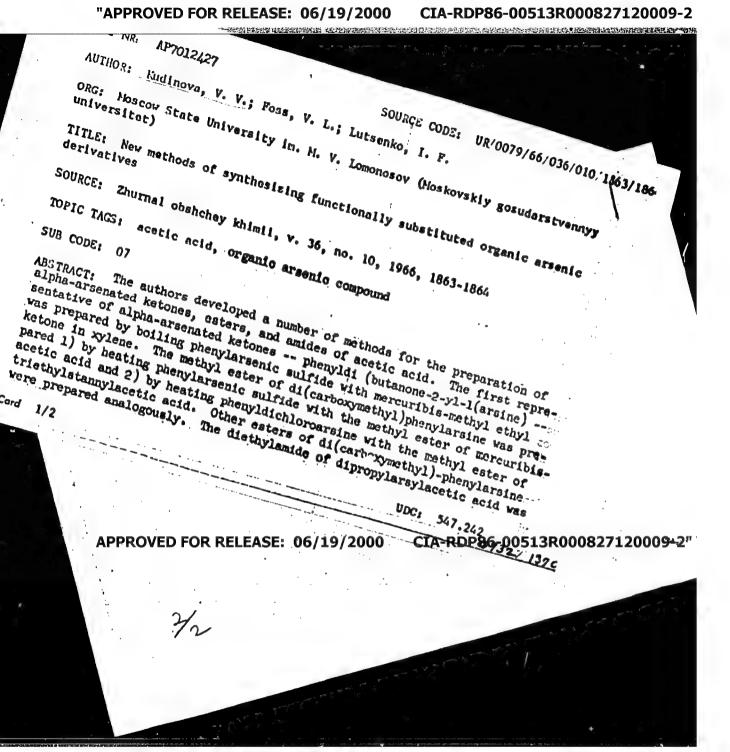


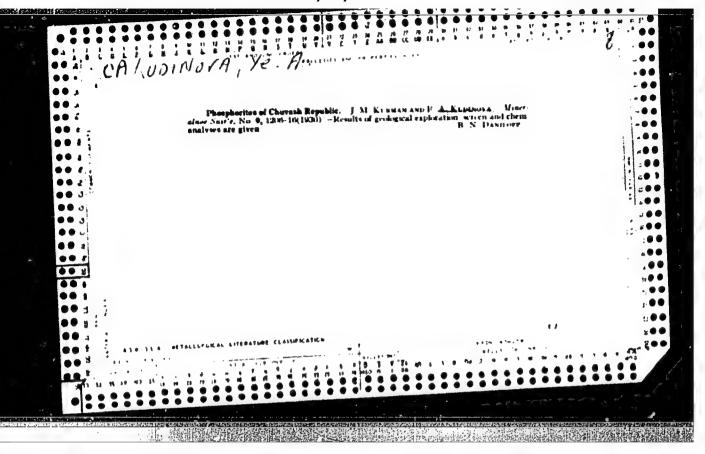
SUVOROV, B.V.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.; KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KUDINOVA, V.S.; KAGARLITSKIY, A.D.; KHMURA, M.I.

Catalytic synthesis of the dinitrile of terephthalic acid.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1837-1847 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"







- KUDINOVA, Ye. A.
- USSR (600)
- Phosphates Novo-Ukrainskiy Region
- Report on the geological-prospecting activities in the southern part of the Novoukrainskiy phosphorited deposits for 1944. Abstracts. Izv. Glav. upr. 4. 7. geol. fon. no. 2: 1947

Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified. Monthly List of Russian Accessions.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

KUDTHOVI, YE. I.

Structure of the southwestern part of the Moscow Depression. Trudy MDIP.Otd. geol. 1, 1951. Geology, Structural

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 1953, Uncl.

KUDINOVA, Ye. A.

"Procedure for Paleotechnic Analysis (On the Example of a Study of the History of the Formation of the Southwestern Part of the Moscow Dpression)" Tr. Vses. n.-i. geol.-razved. neft. in-ta, No 3 4, 1954, 130-147

By constructing of alignment profiles (or surfaces of leveling) and of paleostructural maps by the method of successive imposition of stratigraphic horizons the author traces the transformation of the plutonic structure and clarifies the laws governing the structural development of the REK southwestern parbo f of the Moscow Depression. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1955)

so: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"

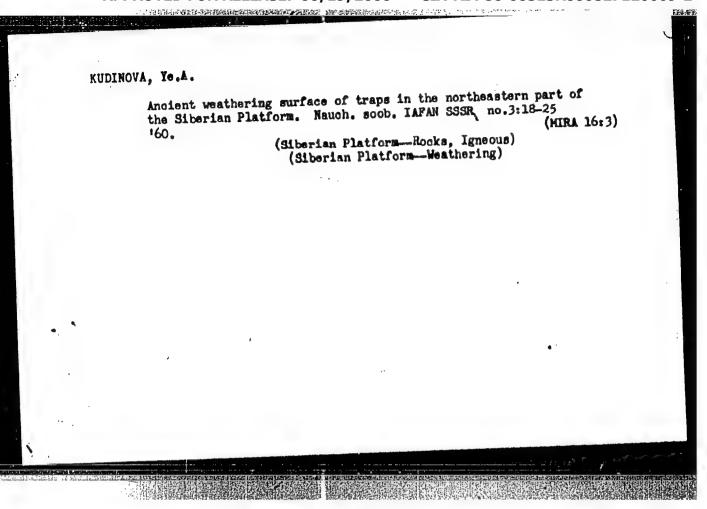
KUDINOVA, Yakaterina Andrayavna. Prinimala uchastiye POTAPOVA, V.V., geolog. VASILITEV, V.G., otv.red.; MIRAKOVA, L.V., red.izd-va; MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Geotectonic development of the texture of the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Geotektonicheskoe razvitie struktury tsentral nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Moskva. Izd-vo Akad. (MIRA 14:3) nauk SSSR, 1961.; 94 p.

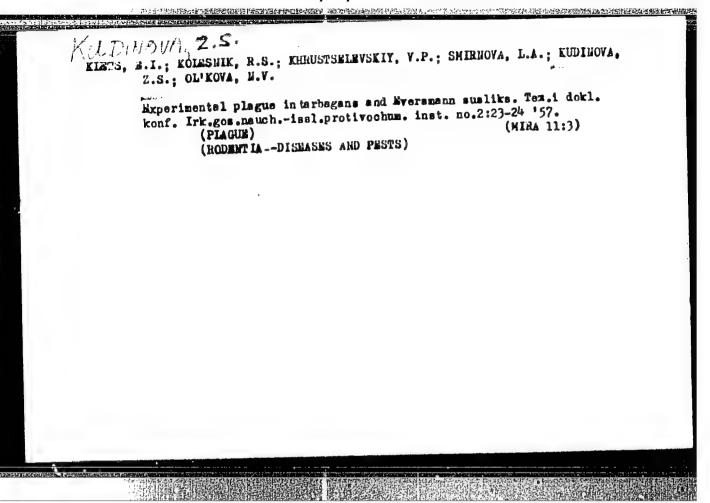
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovstel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy naftysnoy institut (for Potspovs).

(Hussian Platform-Geology, Structural)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"



Ancient weathering surface and outlook for finding bauxites in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Biul.MOIP.Otd. geol.38no.2:90-107 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5) (Siberian Platform—Bauxite) (Ciberian Platform—Weathering)



KLETS, R.I.; KHRUSTSELEVSKIT, V.P.; KOLESNIK, R.S.; KUDINOVA, Z.S.;
OL'KOVA, E.V.; SMIRROVA, L.A.

Susceptibility of Siberian marmots and long-tailed susliks
to experimentally induced plague. Isv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.
protivechus.inst. 14:3-18 '57.

(ROBENTIA--DISMASE) (PLAGUE)

KLETS, R.I.; KOLESHIK, R.S.; KHRUSTSELEVSKIY, V.P.; SMIRMOVA, L.A.;

KUDIHOVA, Z.S.; OL'KOVA, W.V.

Experimental plague among marmots and long-tailed susliks.

IRV. Irk.gos.nauch.-1ssl.protivochum.inst. 20:15-30 '59.

(PLAGUE) (MARMOTS--DISMASES AND PESTS)

(SUSLIKS--DISMASES AND PESTS)

EUDINOVA, Z.S.

Materials on plague epidemiology in the Mongolian People's Republic. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20: 99-103 *59. (MCMGOLIA--PLAGUE)

。 1987年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1988年,1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2

KUDINOVA-PASTEHNAK, F. K.

Marine Biology

Interaction of bio-filters and water masses. Vop. geog. 26, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Longress, April, 1952. Unclassified.

KUDINOVA-PASTERUAK, R.K.

Possibility of the spread of the shipworn into the Caspian Sea [with summary in English], Zool shur, 36 no.6:847-251 Je '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra soologii besposvonochnykh Hoskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Caspian Sea -- Shipworms)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2

20-3-48/52

· TITLE:

Some Peculiar Features in the Propagation and Development of Three Species of the Teredinidae Family (Nekotoryye osobennosti razmnozheniya i razvitiya trekh vidov

semeystva Teredinidae).

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 530-532 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Nothing is known as yet on the development of most of the marine wood-boring mollusks of the indicated family. Its representatives are characteristics for the protandric hermaphroditism. With species with an external impregnation eggs and sperm are delivered into the water where the impregnation takes place. With species with an internal impregnation the female sucks in the sperm from the water by way of the inlet-siphon. The impregnation occurs in the so-called suprabranchial chambers between the branchiae, where the further development of the larvae takes place. With the species with external impregnation the larva runs through the stages of the Trochophora, Veligers and Velikoncha until it is mature to settle down on wood. With the others the larvae remain in the maternal organism until the stage of an early Weliger" or even a "Velikoncha" and then is delivered into the water.

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

Some Peculiar Features in the Propagation and Development 20-3-48/52 of Three Species of the <u>Teredinidae</u> Family

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While the one or the other kind of development is specific for certain species, some are able to change over from one way of propagation to the other. Zernov calls this phenomenon Poecilogony. Teredo navalis is a boreal species and does not feel at home in the Adriatic, because of its high water temperatures. While this wood-borer delivers early "Veliger" larvae in the North, it yields "Velikonchae" larvae in the South, the latter are ready for settling. In the Black Sea where the temperature and salt content are more favorable the larvae leave the maternal organism as early Veliger, T.utriculus and T.norvegica are to be found together in the Bouth-West of France. It is very difficult to distinguish these two species. The only difference is of biological nature: While the T.norvegica delivers unfertalized eggs the whole year round, the T.utriculus does it only during the winter. During summer the female bears the larvae the full time in the branchia chambers. Together with Roch (Ref. 10) the author thinks that these two species are more likely to be two subspecies of one species than two

Card 2/3

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Some Peculiar Features in the Propagation and Development 20-3-48/52 of Three Species of the Teredinidae Family

proper species. It is said that the <u>T.pedicellata keeps</u> the larvae in the branchia chambers untill the Velikoncha's stage in the Mediterranean. But the author has observed a delivery at the early "Veliger" stage in the Black Sea. One fact remains obscure, namely the question why the <u>T.predicellata</u> propagates only at 10-190 in the Mediterranean. The question must be left unanswered, so much the more, as Ayshem and Tayarney (Ref. 5) doubt the accuracy of the determination of the <u>T.pedicellata</u>.

There are 12 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION. Moscow State University in, M. V. Lomonosov

(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: October 22, 1956, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KUDIFOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Survival of the shipworm (Teredo navalis L.) in fresh water and air. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:10-13 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy soologii besposvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.Y. Lononosova.

(Shipworms)

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK R.K.

Teredo pedicellata quatrefages found in the Black Sea [with summary in English] Zool. whur. 37 no.10:1555-1557 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

7. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Black Ses--Shipworms)

Survival of shipworms of the Black Sea (Teredo navalis L.) in sea water of various salinity and temperature. Zool.shur. 39 no.7: 1003-1011 Jl '60. (HIRA 13:7)

KUDIHOVA-PASTERHAK, R.K.

Maturation of gonads and formation of the larvae of Teredo navalis L. in waters of decreased salinity. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:28-31 162. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(SHIPWORMS) (SALINITY)

KUDINOVA-PASTERHAK, R.K.

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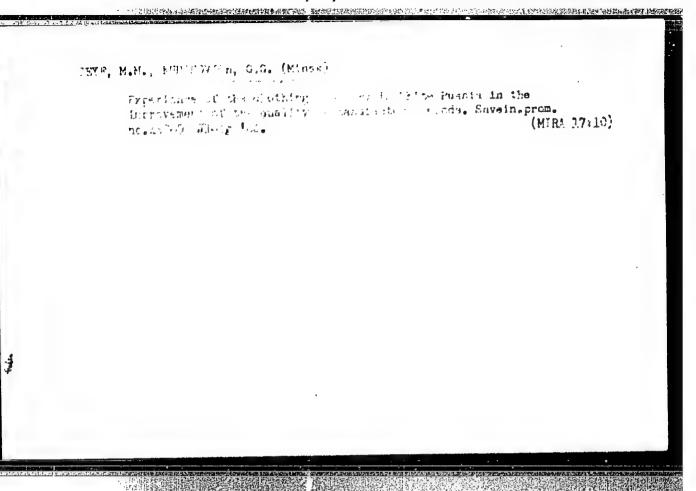
KUDINOVICH, F. A.

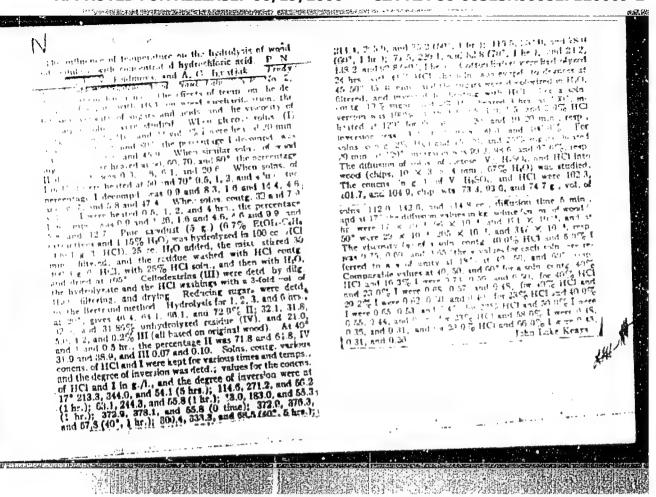
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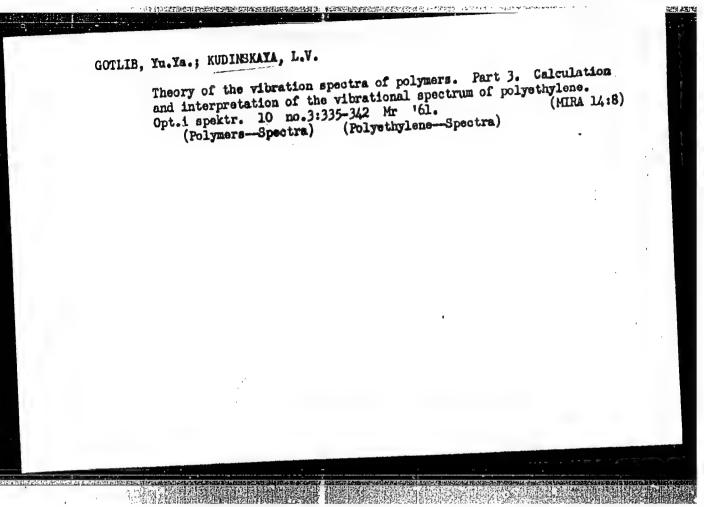
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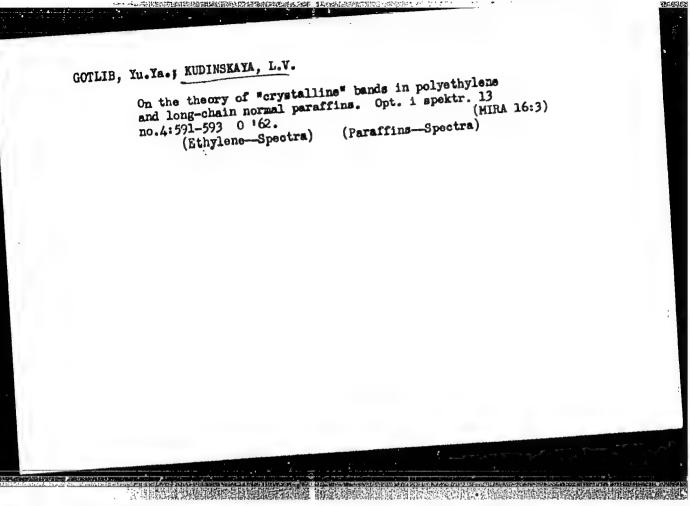
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Middle Mecrotic pancreatitis ogused by obstruction of the pancreatic duct
by ascarids. Entrurgita 34 no.7:130-131 Jl 158 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Is voyennogo gospitalya (nach V.A. Ivanov).

(PANCHEATITIS. etiology & pathogenesis

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(ASCARIASIS. complications

same (Rus))

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1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy Stalinskogo rayona kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii pediatricheskogo i sanitarnogigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof.Ya.M.Voloshin) i
kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.A.Uspenskiy)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PATHOLOGY, CHILJULAR)

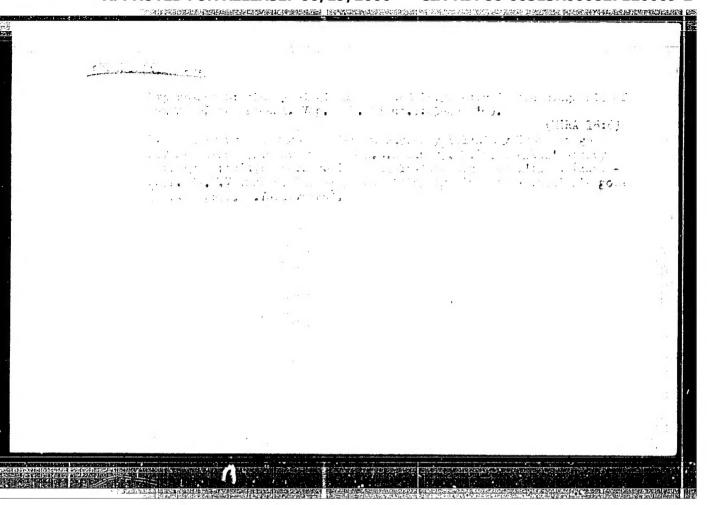
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PIKIN, K.I., prof.; MITIUNIN, N.K., kand.med.nauk; KUDINTSEY, V.I., dotsent

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Reviewed by K.I.Pikin, N.K.Mitiunin, V.I.Kudintsey. Vest. khir.
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LEVIN, Mark Mironovich, prof.; ZADOROZHNYY, B.A., dotsent, red.;

ELLOUSOV, V.A., prof., red.; BOKARIUS, N.N., prof., red.;

VOROB'YEV, F.P., assistent, red.; GRISHCHENKO, I.I., prof., red.;

DERKACH, V.S., prof., red.; KORSUN', A.Ya., dotsent, red.;

KOSHKIN, M.L., prof., red.; KUDINTSEV, V.I., dotsent, red.;

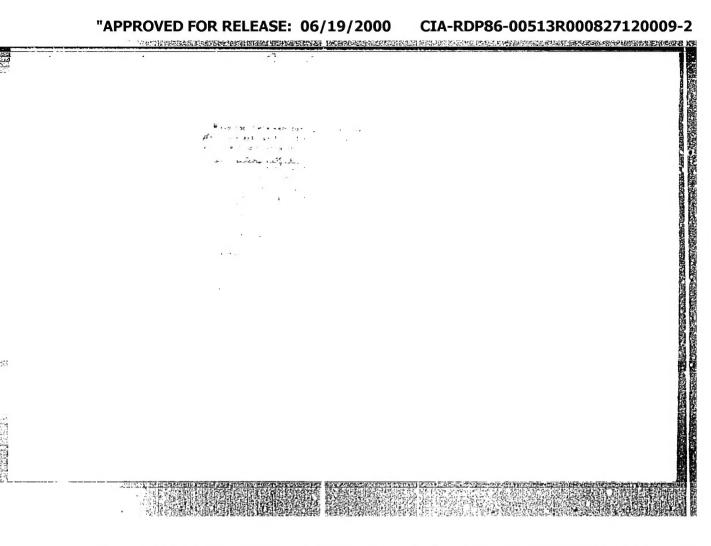
PIKIN, K.I., prof., red.; PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K., prof., red.;

POPOV, I.D., dotsent, red.; SOLOV'YEV, M.N., prof., red.;

SHTEYNEERG, S.Ya., prof., red.; KHARCHENKO, N.S., prof., red.

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Povtornye operatsii pri zabolevaniiakh operirovannogo zheludka.
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